

FORTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JANUARY 21, 1862.

WASHINGTON:
H. S. BOWEN, PRINTER,
1862.

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FORTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 21, 1862.

Deceased friends.

It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this Society, during the last year, several of its Vice-Presidents and other friends to whom it has been long and largely indebted. While we record their names with grief, we feel the inspiration of their example, which survives to animate the labors of the future, as well as present, officers and members of this Society. In General WALTER JONES, over whose remains the grave has but just closed, we mourn the decease of one of the wisest founders, and earliest Vice-Presidents of this Society; the author of its first memorial to Congress, in which the nation was invited, by words of profound thought and eloquence, and prophetic sagacity, to co-operate in a scheme, appealing alike to its sense of interest and duty, and unfolding in the future the most comprehensive and beneficial results. Among other distinguished friends who have since the last general meeting finished their earthly labors, should be named the Hon. JOHN MCLEAN, of the Supreme Court, from the State of Ohio; the Hon. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, Chief Justice of Connecticut, a Vice-President; Dr. DAVID M. REESE, an able and earnest laborer for many years in the cause; the Rev. JOSHUA NOBLE DANFORTH,

Foreign Relations.

D. D., of Newcastle, Delaware, and the Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, of Massachusetts. For several years the efforts of Dr. DANFORTH were directed especially to the benefit of Africa and her children, and both he and Dr. Humphrey, by their writings and addresses, awoke the sympathy and elicited the contributions of many churches and of widely extended communities. They rest from their labors, but their works shall follow them. We have also to announce the death of Ex-President TYLER, Vice-President of the Virginia State Colonization Society. The report of the Colonization Society of Massachusetts mentions, with high and just commendation, the character and labors of Dr. Humphrey, as well as the loss to the cause in the death of DANIEL COLLINS, Esq., of Williamsburg, and Miss MARY T. TOWNSEND, of Boston, who made liberal bequests to the Society; while the New York Society laments the decease of several citizens of Liberia distinguished for their virtues and piety, the Hon. JOHN HANSON, ANTHONY D. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Governor of that community before its independence, and the Rev. GEORGE L. SEYMOUR, whose explorations and extraordinary missionary labors deserve perpetual remembrance and an extended memorial.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Foreign Relations of Liberia have been extended and multiplied during the year, and, with one or two exceptions, have remained undisturbed. The purpose of demolishing the barricades among the chiefs near Cape Mount has been accomplished without any hostile demonstration, and the effect to commerce and order proved beneficial. Some of the interior chiefs appear dissatisfied, and difficulties among tribes of Fishmen near Cape Palmas, which were thought to be settled, became disturbed, and several cruel acts of the superstitious trial by poison having been perpetrated, President Benson proceeded against them with one hundred men, in the Seth Grosvenor, joined by others, and compelled them to keep the peace and pay the cost of the war. It is

Foreign Relations.

justly remarked by President Benson touching the murderous practices to some extent prevailing among tribes under the protection of the Republic:

“The time has come when such homicidal practices by natives living at least within the vicinity of our settlements should be promptly checked. If the government has the right and power to stop them, (which I presume no one will deny,) then it becomes a moral duty, and the neglect of such a duty involves moral delinquency and national guilt.”

The honorable vindication of the character of Liberia by her government in the affair of the French vessel, the *Regina Cœli*, induces the expectation that she will be able to show the world how unjustifiable was the recent attack of a Spanish man-of-war steamer upon the single man-of-war schooner in the harbor of Monrovia. This assault was not more against Liberia than an affront to the majesty of England, (since the men of an English man-of-war destroyed the Spanish slaver in the *Gallinas*,) and we may look to the power of Great Britain to maintain her own policy against the slave trade and her sense of the solemn treaty obligations of Spain. We cannot think that the magnanimity of Spain will permit her to attempt to coerce the young and feeble Republic of Liberia, (acknowledged as a free State by at least ten of the civilized powers of the world,) to cast aside her responsibility to God, to herself, and humanity.

In his last message President Benson observes, that it is impossible for Liberian merchants to succeed in honest competition in ports of the United States under the great pressure of existing discriminating duties; and it has been deemed right and proper to impose on the vessels and cargoes of the United States in her ports, similar discriminating duties. This is mutually disadvantageous, but of far greater injury to our citizens than to hers. The acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia, recommended by the President to Congress, would naturally be followed by other measures that would place the commerce, mutually, of that Republic and the United States upon a just basis.

Recaptured Africans.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

On the first of October of 1860, President Benson wrote :

“ We have landed in the Republic within about two months nearly four thousand recaptives, for whom this government will have to render an account in the future.”

The proceedings of the Board of Directors on the 24th of October of last year are before the public, and the gratification of the friends of the Society well known at the unanimity with which this Board had appointed Dr. James Hall their commissioner, to convey them to the government of Liberia, and to enter into such a contract with the latter, as shall carry them into full effect, to be binding from its date, but subject to modification if, on being hereafter submitted to the Board, there should seem to be occasion therefor.

The departure of Dr. Hall in the Stevens on the 1st of November, 1860, was announced in the last report. On his arrival he proceeded at once to negotiate a treaty with the Liberian Government satisfactory to its President and people, and having completed his homeward voyage, April 4th, was prepared to submit his work to the examination of this Board. Since this negotiation involves interests of great consequence in many directions, its careful review would appear to be highly expedient.

The contract or treaty is submitted herewith to the Board of Directors. The Society was subsequently informed that the Government of Liberia had appointed G. W. S. Hall & Co., their agents to make their purchases and shipments in the United States.

In conformity with this arrangement the Financial Secretary opened an account directly with the Liberian Government, and has kept the funds belonging to the Government of Liberia separate from the funds of the Society, and held them subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the said government, and, as far as possible, in the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States upon the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York.

Industrial Improvements.

The ship *Nightingale*, with 801 slaves, captured by the United States man-of-war sloop *Saratoga*, near Cabenda, was brought in charge of Lieutenant Guthrie on the 7th of May into the harbor of Monrovia. The sufferings of these people on their way from the point of capture, and the sickly and inevitably confined condition, within the narrow limits of the receptacle, on landing, produced unusual mortality.

On the 4th of July, President Benson wrote: "The recaptives landed in Liberia last and this year, now numbering over 4,000, are getting on astonishingly well. You would really be astonished could you witness the rapid improvement they have made in so short a time, and the people with whom nearly all have been placed and apprenticed treat them very kindly, as a general thing." In September last, one of the best ministers of the Gospel writes from the St. Paul's river: "I cannot but regard the whole matter in relation to these natives being brought among us as a wise and gracious act of Providence, designing them to be a blessing to us and we a blessing to them. Our churches and Sabbath schools are every Sabbath crowded with these people, and in a few years many of them will doubtless come to know and worship the true and living God. Many of those that were brought here a few years ago by the ship *Pons* are now respectable citizens, and members of the church."

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

President Benson, in his last message, represents "that the exportable articles by our civilized communities, this year, will be more than two hundred per cent. in advance of the preceding year. Many of these articles have been for home consumption, and the actual exports over those of the next preceding year have been but about fifty per cent.; and it is important to consider that in the production of articles of export the industry of the native tribes has its just share. According to the testimony of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman of Cape Palmas, who lately ascended the beautiful stream of the St. Paul's, the owner of one plantation had made 60,000 pounds of sugar the last

Industrial Improvements.

year, and expected to make 80,000 pounds the present; another had made 40,000 pounds of sugar in one year.

Of the present industrial improvements, the Rev. Alexander Crummell is a most intelligent and unexceptionable witness. He contrasts the uncertainty and discouragements of the days of the colonial existence of Liberia, with its activity and improvement during the few years since its elevation to the rank of an independent Republic.

“Uncertainty gave place to certainty, and the colony began to flourish. The people felt that God had placed them to live there, and they put forth more efforts, with more hope and with more determination. We can see the change already. Take, for instance, the district of Bassa. When I went there, there was a large number of coffee trees planted, but there was but little coffee picked at that time. So it was in regard to other staples. They were neglected; but now the people are engaged in trade and commerce. In Liberia there are about 500,000 coffee trees planted, and the people are so industrious that their industry is beginning to tell upon the coffee market. At Bassa sometimes 100 bags are exported. The climate furnishes a fine field for its cultivation; and so profitable is it becoming, that many citizens begin to turn their attention to it; and there is now more coffee exported from Liberia than in any previous period. So with regard to sugar. Eight years ago one man, Mr. Richardson from New York, commenced its cultivation, and the result is, that extensive tracts are now under cultivation. There are at present nine or ten sugar mills in the Republic, and a large quantity of sugar is exported annually. Some farmers produce 30 or 40,000 pounds of sugar; others 50 or 60,000 pounds of sugar a year.”

Of cotton the Republic has produced less; but among the neighboring native tribes it is produced, and to some extent manufactured cotton cloths woven into narrow strips, durable and dyed, are sold in the market on the coast. Some of the natives, says Mr. Crummell, have brought down from four to five thousand pieces of this cloth, 3 to 3½ feet in width and 6 long, at one time. 200,000 of these cloths are reported as sent from Lagos to Brazil in one year, and probably 500,000 pounds of cotton are exported annually in this way from the west coast of Africa. It is clearly shown that Africa is capable of producing a great supply of cotton, and most of the twelve English steamers that each year successively visit Lagos and other African

Statistics of Trade.

ports return with hundreds of bales of cotton to England. Yet at present the palm oil trade is the great traffic of Western Africa, though but imperfectly developed. The imports of Monrovia were estimated at \$150,000 in 1859, and in 1860 at \$300,000, while the exports during the former year amounted to \$190,000, and for the year 1860 the exports from the whole Republic rose to between \$400,000 and \$500,000. Justly it is said by Mr. Crummell, that no equal number of colored men on earth have done as much for civilization and humanity as the people of Liberia.

We are indebted to an intelligent and ardent friend of the cause in Philadelphia, Wm. Coppinger, Esq., for the following statistics of English trade in Africa:

"In 1853 the export of palm oil from Lagos was 160 tons; in 1857 the declared value of this, with a few other articles, was £1,062,806. From Abbeokuta interior, a short distance from Lagos, the increase of raw cotton has been enormous. In 1852, nine bags or 1810 pounds were exported; in 1858, 1,819 bags, or 220,000 pounds; and in 1859, 3,447 bags, or 416,341 pounds. From the Island of Sherbro, near the northern confines of Liberia, a cotton trade has sprung up in six years to the value of £61,000 for the last twelve months reported. Sixty thousand tons of palm oil are estimated as sent annually from the western coast of Africa, and the quantity that reached Great Britain during the year 1859 was 804,326 cwt.

"The exports of British goods during the first six months of the three past years are stated as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
To Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the			
Gold Coast, British, - - -	£95,404.	£148,538.	£139,643.
To other parts of west coast of			
Africa, - - - - -	336,939.	344,710.	471,619.
Total - - - - -	432,343.	493,248.	611,262.

"This table shows an increase of nearly forty per cent. in quantity and value compared with 1859, and about fifteen per cent. in quantity and forty per cent. in value over 1858."

Liberia College.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

The attention of Ex-President Roberts has been wholly devoted to the erection of the college building. Thus he writes on the 3d of September, "but owing to the advanced state of the building season when we obtained permission to proceed in the work, no time was to be lost in getting up the walls and the roof on, to escape, if possible, the heavy rains of the approaching season. However, I am glad to be able to inform you that the buildings are now far advanced to completion, and will be ready for inauguration, we hope, in the course of a couple of months. The main building is a fine structure, very commodious, we hope, in all its arrangements, and I trust will prove a great blessing to Liberia." We learn that some efforts are making to obtain voluntary donations for a library and cabinet of natural science for this college, and that a complete Edinburgh encyclopedia has been given to it by the Rev. Seth J. Arnold, of West Townshend, Vt., and a small but rare and valuable selection of minerals by the Rev. James J. Clark, now a missionary in Turkey. Since this Report was written, we learn that the Trustees of Harvard College have presented six hundred valuable volumes. In their last report, the Managers of the New York Society are pleased to say: "By the final decision of the Court of Appeals the liberal bequest of \$50,000, intended by our former President, Anson G. Phelps, sen., to aid in the endowment of this Liberia college, has been declared invalid, because no definite term was limited in which the \$100,000 was to be secured, and no permanent trustees named to procure the bequest and administer it. It is most gratifying to believe that the noble intentions of the will thus defeated for want of technical precision, will be held sacred by his children, and that if the college progresses and receives the proposed endowment, his liberal intentions will be realized by the institution."

EMIGRATION.

The disturbed state of public affairs since our last anniversary has served to check emigration. In May last, on the return of our com-

 Interior Settlement.

missioner, Dr. James Hall, from the ninth voyage of the Stevens, it was thought prudent to postpone our usual spring expedition, and obtain employment for the ship in Europe. Having been employed in Europe, and not having returned on the 1st of November, the John H. Jones was chartered by the Financial Secretary in New York, and on the 7th of that month sailed from that port with 42 emigrants, and stores to the value of forty thousand dollars, sent to the Liberian Government for the support of recaptured Africans. On the 24th of April the bark Edward, chartered by the firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, sailed from New York with seven emigrants from that city and Williamsburg, and four other persons, Messrs. Howard, a nephew of Mr. Turpin, George Brown, who went out to serve as engineer on the Seth Grosvenor steamer, and Messrs. Davis and Peacher returning to their home.

The following tabular statement exhibits the emigration during the past year :

By Bark Edward,	from New York,	April 24,	7 emigrants.
Teresa Bandall,	" Baltimore,	July 27,	1 "
Justice Story,	" Boston,	Aug. 10,	1 "
Brig John H. Jones,	" New York,	Nov. 7,	42 "
Bark Greyhound,	" " "	Dec. 28,	4 "
Total,			55

INTERIOR LIBERIA SETTLEMENT.

The Committee have neglected no proper means of establishing an interior settlement on the New Jersey uplands in Grand Bassa. Some progress has been made towards opening a road to the site, and in erecting one or more buildings for the accommodation of settlers. By a late arrival we learn that some twenty volunteers have taken possession. We have placed in the hands of our agent, C. S. De Randamie, upwards of \$2,500 worth of goods, and authorized him to use of the funds in his hands a thousand dollars more for the purpose of defraying the expenses of founding the settlement.

Colonies—Agencies.

NEW COLONIES SUGGESTED.

The hope and purpose of multiplying Christian settlements on the coast of Africa has long been cherished by this Society; and it will be recollected that some years ago, this Board authorized the Executive Committee, should they consider it expedient, to send an agent to Lagos and the country of Yoruba for purposes of exploration. This purpose, for reasons deemed sufficient, has not been executed; but during the year the idea of planting a new settlement on the coast has attracted the especial attention of the Committee, and they directed a correspondence to be opened with intelligent friends of the cause, and information to be sought from all sources, as to the most eligible region to be chosen and the best means for accomplishing the purpose. No thought is entertained of neglecting Liberia, but rather of making the proposed settlement contribute to aid its commerce and other great interests. Valuable replies have been received from several gentlemen to whom inquiries have been addressed, and the subject may deserve the consideration of the Directors.

EFFORTS FOR THE CAUSE.

The Travelling Secretary has continued his careful and efficient labors during the year, but we refer to his own report for the interesting details that have marked his various and important endeavors in our cause.

In the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, the Rev. Franklin Butler has prosecuted his zealous and faithful labors, and though the state of public affairs has checked the tide of most charities, with encouraging prospects for the future.

In northern Ohio the agency of the Rev. B. O. Plimpton has been earnestly conducted, and with a good degree of success. It is proper to say that the Committee have not thought it expedient to multiply agencies, in consequence of the dark and troubled condition of the times.

Recognition of Liberia.

MISSIONS AND CIVILIZATION.

The great cause of African missions has made rapid progress during the year, and the whole land is well nigh encircled with the schools and churches and ministers of Christ. At Sierra Leone, Liberia, and on the Gold Coast, at Corisco, the Gaboon, the Cape of Good Hope, and other districts of Southern and Eastern Africa, seminaries or schools are established, from which native converts and instructed Christians are preparing to go forth and plant churches in that great wilderness, and turn the savage and idolatrous natives to God. Already the poor Africans on the rocks begin to sing—they shout from the tops of the mountains.

RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA.

The recommendation of the President of the United States to Congress that the independence of Liberia should be acknowledged, and that some plan for the colonization of free persons of color should be adopted, was considered a good reason for presenting a brief memorial to the National Legislature. A copy of this memorial the committee think proper to make a part of this report.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

Washington, January 1, 1862.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY observe, with deep interest, that the President of the United States has, in his late message, recommended that the Republic of Liberia should be acknowledged as independent. They also notice his recommendation of some plan of colonization for free people of color in some climate congenial to them. It seems proper to represent that the American Colonization Society was organized in this

 Recognition of Liberia.

city in December, 1816, by eminent statesmen and philanthropists from both of the two great sections of the Union, in a spirit of good will towards free people of color and the African race; that they declared it to be their purpose to act in co-operation with our General Government; that from that Government they then received, and have since continued to receive, some countenance; that as the great field for their enterprise they selected Africa as the best home for the independent free national existence of black men; that Providence has remarkably prospered their endeavors, so that a Christian Republic has risen upon the western shores of that land, extending its possessions and jurisdiction nearly six hundred miles along the coast and over numerous and populous tribes of native Africans—a Republic animated and regulated by the elements of order, education, growth, and social improvement. Civilized and religious institutions have arisen and multiplied, the slave trade has been suppressed, and a Christian State of progressive power and unspeakable beneficence attracts the eye and thoughts of uncounted barbarians.

While many weighty considerations, social, political, and economical, point to Africa as the home for her exiled descendants, moral considerations show clearly that no other region of the world opens before free men of color such broad avenues to usefulness, happiness, and national renown.

These views of the statesmen and philanthropists who founded this Society were expressed in a memorial* to Congress during the first

* NOTE.—The late General WALTER JONES was the author of this first memorial to Congress, from which we present a few sentences :

“Your memorialists beg leave to suggest, that the fairest opportunities are now presented to the General Government for repairing a great evil in our social and political institutions, and at the same time for elevating, from a low and hopeless condition, a new and rapidly increasing race of men, who want nothing but a proper theatre to enter upon the pursuit of happiness and independence in the ordinary paths which a benign Providence has left open to the human race.

“These great ends, it is conceived, may be accomplished by making adequate provision for planting, in some salubrious and fertile region, a colony to be composed of such of the above description of persons as may choose to emigrate; and for extending to it the authority and protection of the United States, until it shall have attained sufficient strength and consistency to be left in a state of independence.

“It may be reserved for our Government—(continued these memorialists,

Recognition of Liberia.

year of its existence, and have been prosecuted by it since, with inadequate means, but earnest zeal and energy. The experience of the Society has demonstrated the ennobling power of liberty—that high inducements prompt to high achievements; and thus far has Liberia risen in character and hopes, because so grand a prospect has spread out before her, and she has stood unchecked and unembarrassed by the competition of powerful civilized nations. She occupies a country exhaustless in resources, and there is nothing to impede her growth. To say nothing of her gold and other mineral productions, the soil of Africa is well adapted to the culture of coffee, cotton, the palm tree, and the sugar-cane, and all the rich and varied productions of tropical climates.

But the most precious fruits of the enterprise of this Society are to be seen in the moral and intellectual power of the men of Liberia.

in a spirit of prophetic sagacity)—the first to denounce an inhuman and abominable traffic, in the guilt and disgrace of which most of the civilized nations of the world were partakers—to become the honorable instrument, under Divine Providence, of conferring a still higher blessing upon the large and interesting portion of mankind benefitted by that deed of justice, by demonstrating that a race of men composing numerous tribes, spread over a continent of vast and unexplored extent, fertility and riches, known to the enlightened nations of antiquity, and who had yet made no progress in the refinements of civilization; for whom history has preserved no monuments of art or arms; that even this hitherto ill-fated race may cherish the hope of beholding at last the orient star revealing the best and highest aims and attributes of man. Out of such materials to rear the glorious edifice of well ordered and polished society, upon the foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind; whilst it afforded a precious and consolatory evidence of the all-prevailing power of liberty, enlightened by knowledge, and corrected by religion. If the experiment, in its more remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness, reclaim the rude wanderer from a life of wretchedness to civilization and humanity, and convert the blind idolater from gross and abject superstitions to the holy charities, the sublime morality and humanizing discipline of the Gospel, the nation or the individual that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benignant enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory founded in the moral approbation and gratitude of the human race, unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of Divine beneficence—a glory with which the most splendid achievements of human force or power must sink in competition, and appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison.”

Recognition of Liberia.

There is little prospect of securing a permanent home for a large number of our people of color on this continent, or the adjacent islands; nor in any other country than Africa does their future for happiness, security and political independence appear inviting. Liberia will naturally secure the sympathy of the more powerful civilized nations—from her remoteness she will have little cause to fear oppression—and deriving high advantages from their friendly intercourse, she will be disposed to reciprocate them.

The Executive Committee are, then, confirmed in the views of the Fathers of the American Colonization Society, and see with pleasure the attention of Congress invited by the President of the United States to the interests they involve. These interests are to freedom, humanity, commerce, civilization, and religion, immense. The commerce of Africa already attracts the attention of many nations, and when her people shall be taught her resources, and be trained to habits of civilization, she will become one of the richest marts of the world. Thus all our benevolence towards her children will be rewarded—their afflictions converted into blessings, and Africa and America rejoice in mutual benefits under the benign Ruler of Nations.

The Committee are well persuaded that the multiplication of Christian settlements of free colored people on the coast of Africa, and especially that an annual appropriation to aid the removal and support of such persons in Liberia, will result in great benefits to those people and to the United States. And for these great ends the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society will ever pray.

R. R. GURLEY,

Cor. Sec., A. C. S.

WM. McLAIN,

Financial Sec. A. C. S.

S. H. HUNTINGTON,

Of the Ex. Committee.

Conclusion.

Since 1776, a year memorable for the Declaration of American Independence, and in the British House of Commons for the first motion for the abolition of the African slave trade, Divine Providence has been moving in various ways and by various agencies to improve and elevate the destiny of the African race. From that day to the present, this great idea has occupied the thoughts, moved the purposes, inflamed the eloquence of the good and the wise, the orators, statesmen, and philanthropists, of England, France, America, and other civilized nations of Europe. No subject, perhaps, ever wrought more generally or profoundly in the reason, conscience and hearts of men.

This idea of vast benevolence, operating in all directions, and for the sublimest ends, animated the minds and stimulated the endeavors of the founders of this Society. In the first memorial addressed to Congress, (from the pen of the late General Walter Jones,) and in the able letter of General Robert Goodloe Harper, published in the first Report of the Society, the scheme of African Colonization is exhibited in no mean proportions, but as comprehending nations and ages and their endless improvements.

Constitutionally and wisely limited, in action, to free persons of color emigrating with their own consent, the soul and sympathy of this Society embraces two continents and two races of men, nor has it failed to hope and believe that this nation, so great, so free, will yet deliver and bless and exalt African nations most barbarous, depressed and enslaved.

From such purposes and hopes, penetrating the soul of this Society, has gone forth a mighty and increasing power to move those who have largely shared in the government of this country, and disposed them to co-operate in the consummation of the grandeur of the enterprise.

For what has our Great Creator given us existence and cast His Smile upon us, revealing to us His Will, and His Gospel, made us acquainted as a nation with one-quarter of the world and its many millions, torn and plundered and buried in darkness, but that we should consider their miseries, and stretch forth our hands for their deliverance.

Conclusion.

Well may it be for us as a nation to consider that the present time may prove a key to open the divine purposes of wisdom and grace in the experience of America and Africa for the last three hundred years.

The gradual and voluntary separation of the races inhabiting these two countries is clearly beneficial, and it is equally clear that in Africa herself her children can find the most congenial and inviting home. Liberia rises a star of promise to the race. There, says the last report of the Massachusetts Society, "they have a republican government, with all our provisions for the security of freedom. There we cannot doubt they will find the most acceptable and advantageous field of labor for themselves, for their posterity, for their race, and for mankind."

FORTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Address of President Latrobe.

The Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the evening of the 21st January, 1862, at seven and a half o'clock, when the Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, took the chair.

Prayer was offered for the blessing of Almighty God on the meeting and the cause, by the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D.D., President of Princeton College.

The Corresponding Secretary read extracts from the Annual Report, which afforded reason for encouragement to the friends of the Society.

The President then proceeded to address the Society in an able and eloquent manner, as follows :

Members of the American Colonization Society,

Ladies and Gentlemen :

Never, perhaps, since Finley, in 1816, proclaimed that "he knew the scheme of African colonization was from God," has the anniversary meeting been called to order with more profound emotion than is now felt by the presiding officer. Nor does he doubt, in the least, that his hearers participate in his feelings.

The great statesmen who launched the ship of our cause, at the instigation of the New Jersey clergyman—Jefferson, Madison, Randolph, Harper, Mercer, Clay—confided it at once to the philanthropists who have since plied its oars and trimmed its sails, as with varying speed, it has pursued its way under a summer sky and

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upon placid waters ; and the periodical records of the voyage have been heretofore, almost always, illuminated, richly as a missal of old times, with the gay colors and the golden tracery which hopeful enthusiasm spread upon their pages with a lavish hand, in these halcyon days of prosperity and peace. But now, the same ship, to pursue the simile, though still keeping its course, presses onward through angry waves and beneath a threatening heaven. The thunder of artillery, the clangor of trumpets, the roll of drums, the clash of steel, are echoing on all sides ; and were the narrative of its progress to embrace the current events of cotemporary history, it would contain many a sad episode of battle and death, with all the miserable accompaniments of civil war. That it lives in such a sea, and amid such surroundings, stauncher than ever, is alone conclusive proof of the divinity of its origin.

The early advocates of African colonization looked to it as a means of improving the condition of the free people of color, morally and politically ; of separating them from a contact with the slaves, that was prejudicial to both parties ; or of civilizing and christianizing Africa, according to their respective stand-points.— But it does not appear that any of them, even among the statesmen we have named, appreciated the great truth on which, in fact, the whole scheme depended for success, and which was, that *“two free races, between whom amalgamation, by intermarriage, was impossible, could never occupy the same land, in peace, on terms of social and political equality.”* This, which may be regarded as a fixed and absolute law of races, has been gradually and slowly developing itself in this country, and in this connexion, during the last forty years. There was little or nothing in 1816 to suggest it. History, which amply illustrates it, was a sealed book, whose teachings were valueless, simply because no one turned to its pages to discover them. The population of eight millions, then, was so small, in comparison with the extent of our country, that the latter was assumed to be, for all practical purposes, illimitable.— But when the census of 1850 gave a population of 23,000,000, and that of 1860 a population of 32,000,000, to become, upon the data furnished by eight decennial enumerations, 100,000,000 in 1900, and upwards of 200,000,000 in 1930, this law of races, with its inevitable consequences, became so obvious that it could no longer be overlooked. It was to provide for its operation, to be prepared

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for the exigency of the exodus of a whole people, that the scheme of colonization, requiring, in this instance, patient labor, supported by faith and hope, to mature it, came into existence five and forty years ago, and that Liberia, afterwards, assumed its place among the nations; and to Him who filled the mind of Finley with the plan, who softened the hearts of those whom he invoked to aid him, and who has since strengthened the weak hands which have labored in the cause, be ascribed the honor and the glory.

Three years ago, from this platform, the present speaker ventured to use these words: "Ceasing to be ignored by the politicians of the day, philanthropy shall yet be thanked by statesmanship for what it has accomplished on the coast of Africa." The prediction has already been, to some extent, fulfilled; and public men, amid all the excitements of the hour, are even now studying plans of colonization, with a view of providing new homes for those who, as was said on the same occasion, "must go somewhere." The times have forced the question upon them even earlier than was anticipated.

But, as with inventors, so it often is with politicians. Ingenuity exhausts itself in reinvention; and old and discarded things are apt to be adopted as original, because investigation has been postponed until the urgency of occasion has prevented it from being thorough. Thus, at present, colonization in the West Indies, colonization in Central America, colonization in South America, are being discussed and urged, when each of these schemes has, years ago, been examined, weighed, and abandoned. Colonization in the Territories of the United States has been already tried, and with results too, that ought to be eminently suggestive; for the Indian transplanted by us beyond the Mississippi has, long since, required agents to protect him from the intrusion of the white man; and many a longing eye is being cast, from beyond the Indian border, upon the broad prairies and the tall forests, where the descendants of the original possessors of the whole land are feebly endeavoring to protract the term of an existence which is rapidly drawing to its close.

As it is with the home of the Indian beyond the Mississippi, so will it be with every spot on the American continent, and with every adjacent island on which the white man can live and thrive; and to establish a free colored people upon either continent or

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island will be but to bequeath the struggle of races to a future generation, when, the numbers being greater and the enmity more bitter, while the area of the strife remains the same, the contest will be fiercer, without the smallest change in the result.

And what will be this result? What but the extirpation of the weaker party or its removal to a home where the white man cannot follow it: not because of the intervening sea, because steam has bridged the sea, but because pestilence and death, with swords of flame, debar the white man's entrance. Africa is this home and Liberia is its portal.

It is true, that in speaking thus emphatically we are looking to the future; but then, is it not for the future that we are called upon to provide? The vice of the politicians of the day is that they deal with the present as though it were unchangeable. They legislate for thirty-two millions of people without reference to the decennial increase of thirty-four and a half per cent. They delight in make-shifts. They are enamored of emollients. They lose sight of the fact, that the arable lands of the United States are a fixed quantity, by far, very far, the greater part of which has long been taken up, while the population of the country must increase from thirty-two millions to two hundred and thirty-two millions in a life-time from to-day. They forget the effect that a redundant population must have upon wages, and ignore the idea that the latter can ever approach the European standard on this side of the Atlantic. The possible consequences of such a result, its influence upon the great questions now agitating the country, they have not yet considered. This is a problem they want the patience, just now, to attempt to solve. But, were they to rise from the level of politics to that of statesmanship, and provide for the future as well as for to-day, they would no more think of colonies of free people of color on this continent or its islands, than a pedestrian, in removing the stone that tripped him, would think of placing it where he must again fall over it.

Still, a great advance has been made. Colonization has, at last, become a matter for discussion in the halls of Congress; and, having truth for its basis, discussion must lead to its development, and America and Africa be benefited by the result.

There is one thing, however, to be carefully avoided in this connexion. The idea of compulsion must not be associated with the

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scheme. The law of races is of itself competent to bring about every desirable result. It is of daily and hourly operation. It is felt at firesides, when husband and wife, talking over their affairs, recognise its force and agree that they "must go somewhere." It is felt in the fields, in the streets, in all the occupations in which the free colored people have heretofore found employment, and in all of which there is now standing, at the colored man's elbow, a white man, ready to take his place whenever he shall leave it, even if he does not, without reference to his wishes, actually eject him from it. In this way it affects communities and becomes powerful in the building up of nations. Depending, as does the colonization scheme, upon individual action for its results, there must be nothing connected with it against which individual pride may revolt—for pride is every day overruling interest and sacrificing happiness. Emigration must be left to the conviction of the parties that they will do better in another land; and the silent working of the law of races, quickened by the pressure of a redundant population, will be all-sufficient, in due time, to make this conviction irresistible. There needs no other compulsion.

Nor are these the suggestions of mere expediency. They illustrate the constitutional provision upon which the American Colonization Society has acted from the beginning. It was then declared that our object was "the removal of the free people of color, *with their own consent*, to Africa"—words which cannot be too often repeated or too strongly emphasized, as explanatory of the scope and meaning of the colonization scheme; and which alike prohibit our becoming the agents of any plan involving compulsion, and pledge us to leave to the free man of color, so far as we are concerned, the time, the place, and the occasion of his emigration.—All we can do is to facilitate his going. To this end our means, although limited—insignificant, indeed, comparatively—have hitherto been competent. They have sufficed to found the colony and to support it in its earlier stages, and until it has become merged in the Republic of Liberia; and, if we restrict the use of them to Africa, it is not because we would interfere with the colored man's selection of a new home, but because it is our solemn conviction that in Africa alone can his people find a permanent abiding place. If lighthouses now crown the headlands of Cape Montserado and Cape Palmas, if churches and mission stations and school-houses

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now dot the coast from Cape Mount to the Cavalla, if steam sugar mills are at work on the St. Paul's and steam saw-mills are busy on the Junk, if the trade between the seaboard settlements is carried on in vessels built in the yards of Monrovia, and if a foreign commerce is already prosecuted by merchant shipowners of Liberia, if all this has been done with such humble means as individual benevolence, and, sometimes, State appropriations have afforded, we may surely be permitted to say, without arrogance, that the blessing of the Almighty rests upon the choice which this Society has made of Africa as the future home of the free colored people of the United States.

But, unlike the strength of Milo, ours has not increased from day to day with our growing burden; and more efficient measures ought now to be adopted to promote the growth of the African Republic. Among the most important of these is the recognition by this country of the Government of Liberia—most important to the latter, and far, very far, from unimportant to ourselves.

The United States, whose laws and institutions the Liberians have honorably illustrated in Africa, whose great names are perpetuated where Monrovia looks down upon the deep, where Clay Ashland marks the progress of civilization in the forest, where Harper stretches along the three hills of Palmas, and by many a stream and town besides, the United States, alone almost among the leading nations of the world, withholds its recognition of the Government of Liberia; and this, too, when within the last few years we have actually been dependent upon Liberia for the ability to fulfil our treaties with reference to the slave trade: for, had Liberia refused, as she might have done, to receive the more than four thousand recaptured Africans, who in that time have been landed on her shores, what would have become of them? North and South, here, alike unwilling to take charge of them, a crowd of naked savages, they must have been thrown upon the coast, remote from their respective tribes, to become again the victims of the nefarious traffic from which they had just been rescued,—a proceeding so repugnant to humanity that the withdrawal of every vessel of war maintained by us on the coast would have been preferable to its adoption. In lieu of this, Liberia received them, and distributed them among her Christian homes, where, from the last accounts, they are fast becoming qualified to have homes of their own, in

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which, before long, the prayers of grateful hearts will invoke blessings upon those who, in teaching the recaptives the arts of civilized life, have made them an example of what may be done throughout all Africa by such agencies as our Society has established there.

Whatever, then, may be the result of the present agitation of schemes of colonization, whether it may end in a still further postponement of the whole subject, or in immediate action, there ought to be no difficulty on the part of the United States in recognizing the Government of Liberia, if only in acknowledgment of benefits actually derived from it.

And not only would the measure be just, but it would be expedient also. We are a nation of manufacturers as well as agriculturists. We want markets for the products of our inventive genius and mechanical skill. We have fought for them in China, and spent hundreds of thousands in obtaining them in Japan, while, at the same time, we voluntarily exclude ourselves from almost the only virgin market in the world. We suffer our commerce to be burdened with a discriminating duty of twelve per cent. on all goods imported into Liberia from this country, from which the recognition of her Government would exempt us; and the consequence is, that the trade from the United States, which was formerly a direct one, is now carried on in English vessels, or in American vessels sailing from British ports. France is seeking the interior of Africa up the Senegal, and from the Mediterranean, England is making her way to it from Sierra Leone, and Cape Coast Castle, and Lagos, and up the Zambesi, while the United States, with the peculiar facilities, which its relations to Liberia naturally afford, of accomplishing a commercial destiny in this connexion, such as France or England can never win, is neglecting its opportunities until they may be lost to it forever.

That the trade here referred to may be appreciated as it should be, it may be stated, that while, in 1853, the export of palm oil from Lagos was but one hundred and sixty tons, its declared worth in 1857 was \$5,314,000. In 1852 the whole export of cotton from Abeokuta was nine bags, weighing about eighteen hundred pounds in all. In 1859 it was 416,341 lbs. The quantity of palm oil sent annually from the western coast of Africa is at least sixty thousand tons, exceeding in value the product of a whale oil season. The quantity that reached Great Britain alone, in 1860, was 40,216

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tons, while the exports of British goods to the West Coast amounted, for the first six months of the same year, to \$3,656,310, being a gain of forty per cent. on the export of 1858. The present extent of this trade is not so remarkable as its rapid increase, and the efforts which are making by European nations to encourage and obtain it.

But the pecuniary loss attending the destruction of our commercial intercourse with Africa, through Liberia, will not be the only result to be deplored should our present policy be persisted in.—Commerce has been the great agent of colonization from the days of the Phenicians down to the last arrival from Germany and Ireland in the harbor of New York. It is the only agent upon which reliance can be placed to accomplish the voluntary self-paying emigration to Africa, which will one day equal the emigration from Europe to America. With the necessity for such an emigration becoming daily more and more apparent, it is, unquestionably, as unwise as it is unstatesmanlike not to encourage, in every possible way, the commerce upon which, take place when it will, it must be dependant. Foster commerce with Liberia, and colonization will pay its own way, and our free colored population will pass from amongst us, voluntarily and quietly, in the natural order of events. Destroy this commerce—let its growth be hampered with restrictions—and Liberia must become a dependency of England, and we will have thrown into the hands of a rival all the advantages which Liberia yearns to accord to that land which, whatever the policy of the Government, is still the mother country of her people.

Nor are the means of transportation which commerce affords alone to be regarded in this connexion. Commerce assists in preparing for the reception of the immigrants, as it increases the population, multiplies the resources, and enhances the wealth of the cities where they land. The ship loads that now disappear in New York, as they are absorbed in the population that commerce has accumulated there, would have overwhelmed the village of New Amsterdam at any time within the first twenty years after its establishment on the island of Manhattan. There is a law that regulates immigration according to the capacity of the particular locality, and which will operate in the colonization of Africa, as it has done in all the colonizations that have preceded it. As has been shown, in the case of the recaptives recently landed in Liberia, this capacity of the Republic is now upwards of

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four thousand per annum, even where the immigrants are mere barbarians. But there is no doubt that a still greater number could have been received had they been of the character sent from the United States, provided with more or less means, and acquainted with the occupations and having the habits of civilization. Indeed, it may be assumed, that Liberia is now prepared to receive any number of emigrants which, under any circumstances, may be landed there, until the removal of our free colored population shall be gradually and satisfactorily accomplished. African colonization is destiny. The colonization of America was slower in the beginning, and yet what a people we have become! The colonization of California was more rapid, because the gold there was more attractive to the adventurous of the United States than the religious persecutions of the Old World were repulsive to the Pilgrim Fathers. The colonization of Africa will be more certain than either was in the first instance; because, while persecution might have ceased in Europe, and the gold become exhausted in California, the law of races and the increase of population are inflexible and uncontrollable, and must be enduring in their operation, and absolutely certain in their results.

In whatever aspect, then, recognition presents itself, it is commended to our favorable consideration. It obviates a discrimination which hampers commerce; it encourages kind feeling, which no nation, however great, is the worse for, from any other nation, however small; it provides for exigencies that are daily becoming more momentous: but, above all, and beyond all, it is an act just in itself, which the United States should no longer withhold from a people which exists through its philanthropy, is an illustration of its wisdom, and must be an agent in the fulfilment of the purposes of its God.

Nor, while we thus plead the cause of Liberia, is she speechless in her own behalf. It is no rock-bound coast, ramparted with ice, and under a howling sky, that receives the emigrant from America. The rich and luxuriant vegetation of the tropics comes down to the very borders of the sea; and although here, as elsewhere upon earth, comfort and competence are to be won by toil alone, yet a climate congenial to the nature of the individual gives to industry its reward through all the seasons of the rolling year. The colored man is here his own master. The law of races here operates in his favor. It is his race which is the dominant one; and, dependant as this law is, in this instance, upon climate, and not upon accident, it is his race

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which must be paramount forever; and from Robertsport, under the shadow of Cape Mount, by Monrovia, where the first settlement was made, by Bassa, where rest the ashes of Buchanan, by Sinou, and Cape Palmas, and Cavalla, to the Rio Pedro, and from the coast line indefinitely towards the interior, are homes prepared for those whom circumstances, accumulating with the rapidity of the increase of an avalanche, will soon, measuring the time by the magnitude of the result, deprive of all freedom of choice, and leave no alternative but removal.

Members of the American Colonization Society: The chair, at the three anniversary meetings immediately preceding the installation of the present incumbent, was successively occupied by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Charles Fenton Mercer. The West, the North, and the South—Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Virginia—were represented by them. The wonderful orator, the great expounder of the Constitution, the accomplished statesman and philanthropist, were united in the support and advocacy of our cause. The inspiration of their presence is still around us. Were we permitted to see them in dim perspectives of the spirit world—could another Beatrice, to another Dante, point out their majestic shadows, as they listened to “the roll of the red artillery” and the tramp of the close columns of armed men which blasted the earth they had left green with the velvet garb of peace, would not Clay be seen, with impatient gesture, head thrown back, and foot advanced, and hand extended, filling the Senate house with the thunder of his voice? Webster, statuesque, with folded arms, darting, from beneath his massive brow, gleams of living fire, as he invoked a world’s vengeance on the violators of the Constitution? And Mercer, calm and sorrowful, gazing from one to the other, as he prayed, with clasped palms, that eloquence and wisdom so combined might save his country? And would we not then seek counsel, if we might, from these bold, true patriots and statesmen, as to our own course in the sad emergency of the times.—But the dream of the poet is beyond our realization, and we can only recall to memory what has passed away forever—walking, here on earth, by the light which experience has afforded us, turning neither to the right hand nor the left from the principles which have guided us from the beginning, and finding, in the faith of Finley, that “he knew the scheme was from God,” our warrant and our strength, in toiling through strife, as we have toiled in peace, to urge onward to a glorious end the grand cause of African Colonization.

Address of Rev. Dr. Mason.

The Rev. Dr. CYRUS MASON, of New York, then addressed the meeting, on our duty to the tropical races, and offered a resolution, which, as suggested by the Rev. Dr. TRACY, and adopted, is as follows :

Resolved, That the colonization of tropical Africa, by persons of African descent already civilized, opens a new and cheering prospect for the general welfare of the different races of men.

Address of Rev. Dr. Cyrus Mason.

Benevolence, like business, must submit its plans to the unbending laws of nature, and learn from physical science how to direct its operations; but pure benevolence turns naturally toward the light, and, by a divine ingenuity, is apt to conform its labors to these physical laws.

The mixed motives which suggested the Liberian Colony merged on the fact that a great physical law had been violated in transferring the natives of tropical Africa to our wintry climate, and that the error was to be corrected by sending them back. At an early day they began to be removed southward on this continent, but benevolence and social justice required their return to the land of their fathers.

Working under this law, Benevolence adapted to this colonization the favoring incidents, which have conspired to remove doubts, answer objections, and silence the clamors of those violators of nature who sought to absorb this tropical race by intermarriage with our own, and colonization of these people somewhere in tropical regions has become a national policy, while the most thoughtful and experienced find reasons of the highest order, reaching to the permanent welfare of all races of men, in favor of the Colony of Liberia.

While navigators crept along the shores of Europe each nation found the supply of its wants and the means of its increase only within its neighborhood; but when the ships of Portugal returned from India, and the ships of Spain from the Mexican Gulf, loaded with the rich products of the tropics, the nations of Europe began a new career of civilization, and looked to the interchange of conveniences and luxuries over the whole face of the earth. This career was restrained by their limited means of navigation, and still more by the indolence of the people of the tropics, and their unwillingness to prepare large supplies of the products of their soils and mines for the European market; but ships were rapidly multiplied, and large

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bodies of laborers and mechanics were carried to equatorial regions. But these colonists were subdued by the climate and demoralized and swept away by the habits of the barbarians; and the adventurers came to the natural and fixed conclusion that tropical products must be obtained by the labor of the equatorial races.

Following this conclusion, the adventurers tried various motives to induce regular and effective industry among the natives, and, failing in this, they resorted to enforcement. The slender race of Asiatics, which had entered America on the western side, sunk and perished under the toil exacted by their masters; and the hopes of Europe concerning the wealth of the New World were checked a second time.

Observation has shown that men from the equator become hardy by removing a few degrees farther to the north. Acting on this idea, the people of Guinea were brought to the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. They were found equal to the labor, and more effective on the northern than on the southern border. Now the abundance of the tropics is poured into Europe, what had been the delicacies of the few—the sugar and its products, the coffee and the rice, the tobacco and the cotton,—became common to the whole people. The English colonies rose rapidly in the vicinity of this new labor. The Africans continued to be moved northward, and to enrich their masters; and in the newness of the country they were pushed so far into our winter climate that their labor soon became unprofitable.

The opening of the tropics and the mines, followed by the consequent inventions, has made the civilized world what it is in population and wealth. England employs on one tropical plant more people than England contained in the days of Elizabeth. The natives of the tropics do all the work of their own climate; they will continue to do it. Can they do it of choice? Can they do it cheerfully and hopefully? Can they make an even bargain for the fruits of their labor? Can they civilize?

The presence of the Caucasian race in controlling numbers among equatorial races has not profited those races, and has been equally degrading to our race. Can tropical products be had in abundance without the controlling presence of our race? This is the great question for solution; and in view of this question I have framed the resolution, "that the colonization of tropical Africa by Africans previously civilized in this country opens a new and cheering prospect for the general welfare of the different races of men."

Address of Rev. Dr. Minnion.

The prospect is new; it is new in several of its features. It is a new fact that a body of tropical Africans, enjoying letters and arts, have established and administered a civil government, and maintained it by the fair and effectual administration of written laws and courts of record during a course of years without the controlling presence of men of our race. During thirty years past they have been steadily gaining civil strength and increasing in numbers, and during all that time they have required less and less of the directing care and control of this Society. They have made steady and hopeful progress in producing for the markets of the world such articles as we expect from tropical regions. They have scared away from six hundred miles of coast the malignant little gods who have always been the scourge of equatorial Africa. They have snatched from these gods many thousands of the natives, and brought them to the knowledge of the God of the universe, and led them to Christian worship. They have conquered a pestilent climate by clearing and draining their lands. They have built goodly houses and dwelt in them. They offer a home and protection to the converts brought by white missionaries from the pagan tribes behind them. Their schools produce engineers competent to project internal improvements, and mechanics able to execute them. Their merchants are respected in the civilized world. In all these matters they are steadily advancing, while the interference of our race in their affairs is not felt.

Is not this a new state of things in equatorial Africa? It is so, because these people were previously civilized in this country, and prepared to do what they are continuing without the presence of our race. They are colonists, with the means and motives for sending to the markets of the world hereafter an unlimited quantity of tropical products. Will they do it?

There is a cheering prospect that they will accomplish a general welfare for their race and ours. The greatness of an undertaking is measured by its duration and capacity for expansion.

So far as we can now see, Liberia may endure. It has the elements of constancy. It stands acknowledged by many great nations as a nationality. England is pledged by Jamaica and by Sierra Leone to protect it. France is bound by the memories of St. Domingo to protect it. Our nation will defend it if she does not acknowledge Liberia.

If Liberia shall endure it is capable of indefinite expansion. Every

Address of Rev. Dr. Mason.

step in its organization and construction can be repeated, and repeated more easily than it was begun. A voice from large portions of this country announces voluntary emancipation; a voice in this hall announces compensation to masters, and a voice from the free African people of these States will announce a voluntary exodus to the land which nature adapted them to occupy at their return from captivity in our frosty climate.

Each new traveller penetrating from the coast to the eastward reports hills and valleys and streams of water where the maps had laid down a desert. The colonist will follow the traveller. A highway shall be there. The people shall press onward to the sources of the Nile; and Egypt shall at last acknowledge a civilization from the west.

Let the stable nationality of Liberia be assured, and the problem of tropical civilization by tropical races will be solved, and tropical products will follow; for civilization generates the wants and wishes which impel the poor to labor and the rich to enterprise. A second colony can rise by the light of the first—can profit by our mistakes, and sooner rise to independence.

What has been accomplished in the tropics of Africa can be ultimately extended over the same belt around the globe. Ancient colonies were formed by those who escaped from the sacking of their cities, leaving their effects to the flames and bearing off the aged on their shoulders, and leading the young by hand. Their obscurity and remoteness from other nations was their safety; but our colonies will go forth with full supplies, secure in the chivalrous protection of strong nations, and ready to enter the market of the world with the first fruits of their industry.

Much of the tropical race has nearly served out its time under the direction of the Caucasian race. They have earned their outfit. Send them back to the land of the sun. The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. They shall go out with joy and be sent forth with peace. For God hath made of one blood all the nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath appointed the bounds of their habitation, that by co-operative labor they should work out that good for the sons of men which they should seek after all the days of their life.

Adjournment.

The Rev. Dr. PINNEY, Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, seconded Dr. Mason's resolution with very interesting remarks, and mentioned the presence of several Liberians; one of them, Mr. J. D. Johnson, a merchant, who had resided ten years in that country, and who, on invitation of the President, made a brief address, showing the great benefits received by those settled there; and of the earnest hope cherished in the Liberian Republic, that it would be encouraged and aided in sustaining its independence by our own Government. The entire propriety of the manner, and matter of this address gave great satisfaction, and the facts stated were well adapted to give confidence in the efforts, and reflect honor upon, the young nation he represented.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. TRACY,

Resolved, That this Society tenders its thanks to the President for the able and opportune address delivered this evening, and requests a copy for the press.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the office of the Society to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

JANUARY 22, 1862.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

The following Committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. Gregory, Beekman and Pinney, who subsequently reported the list to be found on 3d page.

The Society then adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1863.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
JANUARY, 1862.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 21, 1862.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met, this day, at 12 o'clock, M., in the new building erected by the Society, corner Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ street.

The President of the Society, Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, took the Chair, and the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., opened the Meeting with Prayer.

The Board proceeded to the appointment of a Secretary, and on motion of the Hon. D. S. Gregory, WILLIAM COPPINGER, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed.

The President appointed William V. Pettit, Esq., of Pennsylvania, Hon. James W. Beekman, of New York, and Hon. G. W. Warren, of Massachusetts, a Committee on Credentials, who reported the following named gentlemen as Delegates and Life Directors: (Those marked * were not present)—

Delegates.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler.

Massachusetts.—Wm. Ropes, Esq.,* Hon. R. C. Winthrop,* Hon. Emory Washburn,* Hon. Ed. Dickinson,* Hon. Osmyn Baker, James C. Dunn, Esq., Wm. G. Means, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. M. G. Pratt.

Delegates.

Vermont.—Lewis H. Delano, Esq.

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Eben'r Flower,* Charles Parker, Esq.,* Rev. J. M. Willey,* Hezekiah Huntington, Esq.

New York.—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. James W. Beekman, Rev. Cyrus Mason.

Pennsylvania.—Wm. V. Pettit, Esq., Wm. Coppinger, Esq.

Life Directors present.

Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. W. McLain, D. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., J. P. Crozer, Esq., Dr. James Hall,

And Dr. H. Lindsly, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Samson, Hon. Peter Parker, and Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, members of the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the reading of the minutes of the last Meeting of the Board be dispensed with.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society presented and read the Annual Report; when, on motion of William V. Pettit, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as relates to Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several Standing Committees, in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Financial Secretary of the Society presented and read the annual statement of the Executive Committee of the Society.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee be referred to the Standing Committees, according to the topics contained in it respectively.

Committees.

The following named gentlemen were appointed, by the President, on the Standing Committees of the Board.

<i>Foreign Relations,</i> - - - - -	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. James W. Beckman, Rev. Cyrus Mason.
<i>Finance,</i> - - - - -	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., James C. Dunn, Esq., William G. Means, Esq.
<i>Auxiliary Societies,</i> - - - - -	{ John P. Crozer, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. John Orcutt.
<i>Agencies,</i> - - - - -	{ Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. M. G. Pratt, Hon. S. H. Huntington.
<i>Accounts,</i> - - - - -	{ Hon. D. S. Gregory, Hon. Lewis H. Delano, Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D.,
<i>Emigration,</i> - - - - -	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., Hon G Washington Warren, William Coppinger, Esq.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society read communications from Hon. Edward Everett, Boston, December 13, 1861, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Baltimore, January 5, 1862, and Hon. Judge Black, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and the Rev. Dr. Cummins, expressing regret at their inability to accept invitations to address the public meeting this evening, and their unfeigned best wishes for the success of the Society.

The President read a letter addressed to him by Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Boston, January 19, 1862, regretting his inability to attend the present session of the Board as a Delegate from the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

The Rev. Franklin Butler stated, that Hon. William Nash, of Vermont, life director, was unavoidably and to his regret, prevented from attending this Meeting.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

 Report of the Travelling Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, *January 22, 1862.*

The Board met at 10 o'clock. The President of the Society took the Chair, and the meeting was opened with Prayer by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the address delivered last evening before the Society, by its President, the Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, be promptly issued in pamphlet form for gratuitous circulation.

The Travelling Secretary of the Society presented and read his annual report; when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and referred to the Standing Committee on Agencies.

The Report is as follows:

HARTFORD, CONN., *January 1, 1862.*

To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

GENTLEMEN: While passing events in our country's history, during the past year, have given increased prominence and force to the idea of African Colonization, they have served to paralyze, in some measure, the operations of our Society. It has been much more difficult to collect funds and procure emigrants than it has to secure audiences, and impress upon the public mind the great importance of the cause.

The attention of the community has been called to the subject by the resistless Voice of Providence. In no former year of my twelve years of service, have I had access to so many people by public address as during the last. In the New England States and in New Jersey, I have presented the cause to eighty-five different Congregations on the Sabbath, and on several Sabbath evenings my audience numbered over a thousand people. On other days, I have witnessed a growing disposition to attend a Colonization Meeting, and to hear on the subject.

In New Jersey, I visited Burlington, Mt. Holly, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark, and Paterson, and some other smaller towns, in each of which I was received with cordial greetings, and a hearty co-operation. Pastors welcomed me to their Pulpits, and expressed a warm interest in the cause. In no other State have I found the feeling in favor of Colonization so general and so strong as in New Jersey. As at the beginning, so is she still, a leading spirit in the enterprise. No doubt she will continue to be its true friend and supporter.

Report of the Travelling Secretary.

In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, I spent nine Sabbaths—occupying, in the time, fifteen Pulpits, and performing other service in behalf of the cause. My labors the remaining part of the year have been confined, for the most part, to Connecticut and Rhode Island. The entire amount of receipts from these States, is about \$3,500. This sum is less than usual, owing, in part, to the decrease, during the year, of quite a number of our largest contributors, but more to causes which have produced a like result throughout the country.

The late Chief Justice Williams, of Hartford, has left the Society \$1,000, which will be paid in due time.

It will be recollected that the Board, at our last meeting, recommended that one suitable Agent be appointed for the West; and that the Travelling Secretary nominate such person to the Executive Committee, and also persons to fill agencies in other parts of the country, if, in his opinion, they would be useful. In accordance with this action of the Board, I made diligent search for a man for the Western field, and at length succeeded in finding one in whom I had confidence, who was disposed to look at the proposition with favor; but the increasing conflict and financial troubles of the country, caused us to doubt the expediency of establishing the proposed agency under existing circumstances. I corresponded with wise counsellors at the West on the subject, one of whom responded, under date of July 12, "My opinion is, that an agent in the field, at this time, could not effect much in raising funds. I should have very little hope of success here, at present." The matter therefore now stands where it did a year ago. Whenever it shall be judged best to appoint an agent for that field, or to serve the Society elsewhere, I trust the individual referred to will be available.

The Rev. Mr. Butler has prosecuted his work in Northern New England with zeal and fidelity, which commend him to the respect and confidence of the people.

Rev. Mr. Crummell, since his arrival in this country from Liberia, has rendered the cause a valuable service. By invitation he has addressed the annual meetings of four of the State Colonization Societies, and has visited many of the cities and larger towns in New England, where his labors were abundant and effective for good. He proposed to spend a month or so at the West, and started on such Mission; but on reaching Rochester he decided, after some stay there, to return. He is still in this country, actively engaged for the cause of Liberia, and will doubtless continue his efforts until he returns to his adopted home as a Professor in the Liberian College. His interesting letter to Dr. Dunbar, on "the relations and duties of free colored men in America to Africa," which he sent me from Africa, in manuscript form, of which mention was made at our last meeting, has since been printed and widely distributed. It made a pamphlet of over fifty pages, nearly three thousand copies of which have been sent by express and through the Post Office to colored persons in the Northern States. The expense thus incurred, for the printing and distribution, amounts to some \$160, to meet which no call has been made on the Treasury of the Society.

Report of the Travelling Secretary.

Through the influence of this document, and the personal influence of its author, a spirit of emigration has been excited among the colored people which promises well for the future. Divers causes have operated to reduce the number of expected emigrants to Liberia the last year. In consequence of the failure of our usual Spring expedition, some were induced to go to Hayti, others to become waiters in the army, which has detained several families which otherwise would probably have gone in autumn. A dozen or more of the applicants, in New Jersey, were prevented by sickness. Not a few have been led to look for a speedy millennium for the race in this country, and are waiting to realize their confident expectations.

Fifty-four in all have embarked, as follows : One from Boston, by the *Justice Story*, August 10 ; four from New York, by the *Grey Hound*, December 28 ; seven by the bark *Edward*, which left New York on the 24th of April, and forty-two on board the *John H. Jones*, which sailed from the port of New York the 7th of November. The twelve first-mentioned embarked under the immediate supervision, and by pecuniary aid received from the New York Society. These fifty-four emigrants were gathered from eight different States, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Illinois, and they promise to be a valuable acquisition to the Republic.

From present indications we may reasonably expect a large increase of applicants during the coming year. It was recently stated by an intelligent colored Clergyman, who had just attended two Conventions of his ministerial brethren in the different States, that the growing sentiment of the colored people is, that there is no place for them in this country, either North or South, and that they are looking at African Colonization as a fact. This accords with what Mr. Crummell has repeatedly said, in his letters to me on the subject. In his last letter of the 7th instant, from New York, he says, " We organized an emigrating club last evening in this city with six members. We are to have a great meeting of colored citizens next week in one of the largest Churches—prejudice is vanishing." No doubt he speaks the truth. It must be so. "Africa and the American negro" presents to the mind of the Christian Philanthropist a subject of vast importance. Ex-President Day, of Yale College, remarked thirty years ago, "The Colony of Liberia was planted in great wisdom and forecast." The remark has lost none of its force.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN ORCUTT.

Report of Rev. F. Butler.

The Rev. FRANKLIN BUTLER, Agent of the Society for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, presented and read his report, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and referred to the Standing Committee on Agencies.

The Report is as follows :

WINDSOR, VT., Jan. 1, 1862.

REV. AND DEAR SIR : At the commencement of the year just closed the prospect of an increase of funds from Northern New England, was highly encouraging. Obstacles were passing away ; the public interest was quickened, and donations were beginning to come from hands that had withheld. In several places visited soon after our last anniversary the contributions were more than doubled.

But hope then prevailed that the dark cloud which was arising upon our country might pass over our heads without pouring upon the land its dreadful contents. Vain hope ! Three months, and the tempest was beating upon us !

At the first shock my energies were paralyzed, and I felt like hiding myself "until these calamities be overpast." Yet our noble friends of the clergy and laity of the town and the country said "go on;" and I went on, pursuing the method of the previous year, visiting as many places as I could, preaching on the Sabbath and soliciting in the week, making such use of pen and speech as promised good to our cause. Cordiality and a commendable degree of liberality have for the most part marked the reception of appeals. The pulpits are few to which access for Liberia is refused, and the people are not numerous who sharply oppose her. Indifference has been the greatest obstacle in her path.

Rev. John Orcutt, our efficient Travelling Secretary, has visited such places in my field as his numerous duties would permit, with great benefit to our cause.

Rev. John K. Converse, the experienced Secretary of the Vermont Colonization Society, has also done good service at Burlington and in several towns of that vicinity.

Our friends in Maine have suffered greatly from the condition of the country. The "abundance of the sea" has not enriched them, as it has done in years past. War has seized their commerce, and called them and their sons to arms; yet they have resolutely put forth their hand for Liberia with a liberality that falls little short of that which has characterized them in better days.

It was our good fortune to have the aid of Rev. Alexander Crummell, Professor elect of Liberia College, at the annual meeting of the Maine Colonization Society at Bath, in July. He made an instructive and forcible address, and in connection with the very able report of the Rev. John O. Fiske, Corresponding Secretary, he helped to make the anniversary truly memorable.

Mr Crummell also addressed large and most respectable audiences at Brunswick and Portland, and awakened an interest which we cannot doubt will result in much good.

The colored man referred to in my last report as having been duped by an impostor that persuaded him to collect money with him in the eastern part of

 Report of Rev. F. Butler.

the State for going to Liberia "*on their own responsibility*," and who finally went to Hayti, has returned cured of his delusion, and content to await a better chance for improving his condition.

The spirit evinced at the anniversary of the New Hampshire Colonization Society at Concord in June, is as promising for the future as it was cheering in that dark month. The address of Mr. Crummell, combined with the fitting words of the President, Rev. Dr. Burroughs—of the Delegate to the Parent Society, J. B. Walker, Esq., and of the Hon. N. G. Upham, and Mr. Orcutt, to render the occasion highly interesting and profitable.

The young man alluded to last year as at school with reference to going to Liberia, embarked in the John H. Jones in November for Monrovia—the first emigrant from the Granite State, in whom we shall be greatly disappointed if he does not prove worthy of the place he occupies in the series of New Hampshire emigrants to the new Republic. It is hoped that he may complete his studies at the college of Liberia. For his passage, &c., several churches of the vicinity of his late residence (Greenfield) have liberally contributed, and others we doubt not will do likewise. Unfortunately for our receipts the time of solicitation in this State was chiefly that of the darkest months of this dark year; and if New Hampshire fails of appearance at the meeting of the Parent Society the default must not be charged either to the want of energy or liberality in some of the best friends of which any good cause can glory.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society at Montpelier in October, though saddened by the absence and illness of the President, Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., who has for many years brought distinguished ability to the deliberations of the Society, was made interesting by the report of the Secretary, and an eloquent address from Rev. Dr. Pinney, of New York.

Two of our early and most liberal friends in Vermont have deceased in the past year, Hon. E. A. Higley, of Castleton, and Hon. Samuel Clark, of West Brattleboro', the latter of whom has left us a legacy of one thousand dollars, crowning the liberality of his life with a noble act that survives his death.

A colored impostor, under the cloak of zeal for inducing his brethren to go to Liberia, and with a long array of names of good men in Maine and New Hampshire for his commendation, made his appearance in Vermont last March, and induced some clergymen to afford him facilities for lecturing, &c. At the last we heard of him he was in rapid flight, with a *sister*, to parts unknown.

Amid the fires of patriotism and the noise of marshalling forces among the Green Mountains, the voice of Liberia has not been disregarded. The ordinary receipts are little less than those of previous years, and our belief is, that whatever may be the future for our country, our friends in Vermont will neither be weary nor faint in well doing for Africa.

It is an encouraging fact that each of the State Societies in my field is a *living* organization, managed by men of thorough sympathy with our cause, of high repute and influence, and of known energy and ability.

The rule adopted by the Directors at their last annual meeting concerning the African Repository meets with universal approbation. It prevents all misunderstandings in regard to accounts, and secures an increase of paying subscribers in an acceptable form.

Agencies.

The feeling of the masses of the colored people in these States appears to be that of preference to wait for the "good time" *here* so long promised by some of their professed friends. Many, however, of the most intelligent and enterprising are convinced that nationality and the highest good for themselves and their children can be found only upon the continent of the tropics, and they are beginning to seek information concerning Liberia, and to consider the question of emigration.

The Providence of God is holding up the great enterprise of this Society before the people of this country with eminent distinctness and force; and whatever of trial may yet await us, of this we may be confident—"our ends cannot fail us."

Yours very truly,

FRANKLIN BUTLER.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Cor. Sec. A. C. S.*

Mr. Crozer, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read a report, which, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

The Financial Secretary of the Society, presented and read an account current of moneys received and disbursed for the support of Recaptured Africans.

Rev. Dr. Pinney, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read a report, which, on motion, was accepted, and is as follows: •

The Committee report that this Society has had in its employment, the past year, but two Agents.—The Rev. B. O. Plimpton, in the regions near Lake Erie, and Rev. F. Butler, in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Their reports from time to time show a commendable diligence with as much success in making collections as could be expected; the latter greatly restricted, however, by the troubled state of the country, and the limited claims for funds incident to a diminished number of emigrants.

The question as to the policy of employing Agents, and their proper compensation, has been fully considered in former years, and notwithstanding weighty objections, this Society has never felt that it could wisely dispense with them.

Under the possibilities of the results which may grow out of our great struggle, in setting in motion an emigration on a scale which will overtax the powers of this Society, the Committee recommend no changes at the present time, hoping that before another anniversary, the path of duty will be more clearly manifested.

J. B. PINNEY,
M. G. PRATT,
S. H. HUNTINGTON.

Foreign Relations.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read a report; pending the consideration of which, it was on motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney,

Resolved, That the Board adjourn, to meet again this evening at 7 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 22, 1862.

The Board met this evening at 7 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment: the President in the Chair.

The consideration of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations was resumed, and after discussion the Report of the Committee was accepted, and the resolutions attached unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have attended to the duty assigned to them, and they beg leave to submit to the Board, for their consideration, the following report:

The Committee have carefully considered the report of Dr. James Hall, the Commissioner of the American Colonization Society, to carry to the Government of Liberia the resolutions adopted by the Board, October 25, 1860, in reference to recaptured Africans, and they recommend that the Board approve the "articles of agreement" entered into on the 21st day of December, 1860, by the parties above named.

The Committee deem it their duty to suggest the expediency of ascertaining, if it can be done without undue expense, whether there be any territory, south of Liberia, which it may be desirable to acquire in the further prosecution of the aims and views of the American Colonization Society.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this Board approve of the articles of agreement entered into on the 21st of December, 1860, by Dr. James Hall, the Commissioner of the American Colonization Society, with the Government of Liberia, and hereby ratify the same.

2. *Resolved*, That this Board tender to Dr. James Hall their thanks, for the very satisfactory manner in which he discharged his duties as Commissioner to make an arrangement with the government of Liberia, in reference to recaptured Africans.

Auxiliary Societies.

The Report of the Committee on Auxiliary Societies was taken up, and on motion referred back to the Committee for amendment. Mr. Crozer then presented the same Report, as amended, which was read, and on motion accepted and adopted.

Your Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully report : That in looking into the subject they can do but little more than reiterate the recommendation made by a similar committee at our last anniversary.

These organizations, whether as State societies or as of a character more local, have been of much benefit for a long series of years, not only in obtaining donations to the Parent treasury, which we regret have not been to a large amount, but in diffusing far and wide a knowledge of the aims, designs, and practical workings of the Colonization enterprise ; and the fruits of their efforts are now being realized in bequests and devises, which from time to time flow into your treasury.

Though a number of Auxiliary Societies seem now to be in a measure inoperative your committee are not aware of any of them having formally ceased to exist, and the Colonization Society should, in our opinion, encourage their continuance. They are organizations suited for action under contingencies which may arise demanding strenuous and combined efforts.

Your committee would also recommend the formation of district societies in large towns or localities favorable to creating renewed interest in the good cause.

In conclusion, your committee ventures to express the hope that in the wide field of usefulness looming up in the distance before the American Colonization Society, this great national enterprise will, by the co-operation of State and District Auxiliary Associations, formed in every part of the country, be consummated in due time by the removal from our borders of a willing people to the Republic of Liberia and the homes of their ancestors.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. CROZER,
G. WASHINGTON WARREN,
JOHN ORCUTT.

Mr. Pettit, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the Report of the Committee, which on motion was accepted and adopted, and is as follows :

The Committee on Emigration to whom was referred that part of the Annual Report relating to the emigration to Africa, respectfully report that, in examining the subject submitted for their consideration, they have to regret the small number of emigrants sent to Liberia during the last year, amounting altogether to only fifty-four, as exhibited in the following tabular statement, viz :

Emigration.

NAME OF VESSEL.	PORT OF DEPART- URE.	TIME.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.
Barque Edward.....	New York.....	April 24.....	7
Brig Teresa Bandall.....	Baltimore.....	July 27.....	1
Barque Justice Story.....	Boston.....	August 10.....	1
Brig John H. Jones.....	New York.....	November 7...	42
Barque Gray Hound.....do.....	December 28...	4
Total.....			55

The deplorable strife now existing in our land has so absorbed public attention as to render every other worldly subject of subordinate and minor importance, and has perhaps, especially affected whatever relates to the colored race who are now among us. While, however, it has thus paralyzed ordinary operations, it is not improbable that it will give increased importance to the grand purpose of this Society in providing for the Colonization of the free people of color from the United States, with their own consent, to the land whence their fathers came, and may fairly challenge increased admiration for the benevolence and forecast of the Philanthropists and Statesmen who, forty-five years ago, brought this Society into being, and laid the foundation of the independent and enlightened organization now known as the Government of Liberia.

In this view it becomes the serious duty of the Society to consider how they can most effectively forward the work of emigration and best promote the welfare and prosperity of those who emigrate. And for this purpose, after careful consideration, the Committee see nothing better to recommend than that we shall faithfully pursue the path we have hitherto trod. They would recommend that the Agents, Organs, and Friends of the Society should continue to present to the free people of color the advantages of emigration to the land where alone they are really free from caste and prejudicial legislation, and perfectly equal in the eye of the law, and that every facility shall be extended for their comfortable conveyance to the land of their destination, and the Committee would recommend that increased importance be given to this branch of our labors.

This object, the Committee believe, would be much aided by the recognition by the government of the United States of the Government of Liberia. Such recognition, they believe, would increase the commercial intercourse between the respective countries, draw increased attention to Liberia and the African continent, and at the same time provide cheap means for intercommunication between us, while it would also have the important effect of increasing the respect with which it would be regarded by the colored people.

To this end also the Committee believe that the true policy of the Society is to cultivate the most frank and friendly relations with the people of Liberia, and especially with its constituted authorities. They are persuaded that our best efforts should be made to send an increased number of industrious, and, as far as possible, intelligent emigrants there, and in every way to strengthen and consolidate the power of that Republic, promote its material welfare, and as-

Resolutions.

sist in elevating its population in intelligence and virtue. As regards the question of an increase of territory, the Committee would recommend that no action should be taken without consultation with, and the co-operation of, the Government of Liberia, believing that the good sense and judgment of that Government, and their superior knowledge of the subject, should, at least for the present, be our guide in relation to it.

In regard to the idea of establishing any other colony or settlement, the Committee consider that it would be highly inexpedient at the present time, being so well satisfied with the progress of that already established that they do not flatter themselves with the hope that it will be improved upon. If in the course of events it should be found that the tide of emigration shall swell to such a magnitude as to demand a new field, it will be time, in their opinion, to seek for an extended area or a new location. Believing, however, that such will not be the case within the year on which we have now entered, they advise that nothing of the kind should be attempted, unless, indeed, upon the express authority of this Board.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. V. PETTIT,
G. WASHINGTON WARREN,
WM. COPPINGER.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the attention of the Executive Committee and the Officers of the Society be called to the views and recommendations of this Report, and they be requested to give them effect as far as may be possible.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That this Board acknowledge with great pleasure their indebtedness to the President of the United States, for the friendly feeling manifested by him towards the great objects of the American Colonization Society, and more especially for his recommendation to Congress respecting the recognition of the Independence of Liberia.

Resolved, further, That if it suit the convenience of the President, that this Board will pay their respects to him to-morrow, at such hour as he may designate.

On motion of Mr. Means, it was

Resolved, That the Financial Secretary be directed to pay the Liberian drafts for Recaptured Africans in the same currency that he receives from the United States Government.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That this Board adjourn, to meet again at 9½ o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Report on the Ship.

THURSDAY, *January 23, 1862.*

The Board met this morning pursuant to adjournment. The President, Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, in the Chair, and the Divine Blessing was invoked by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Communications were read from Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Washington City, Jan. 23, stating that the President of the United States would see the Board at 12 o'clock to-day: Hon. W. M. Merrick, January 22, resigning his place as a member of the Executive Committee, and from Hon. E. Dickinson, Amherst, Mass., January 20, excusing his non-attendance at the meeting of the Board as a Delegate from the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the resignation of Hon. Wm. M. Merrick be accepted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. John B. Pinney, and Hon. James W. Beekman, a Committee to nominate Officers of the Board for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the course of Dr. James Hall, in charge of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, during the past year, as detailed in his report, just read, be approved by the Board, and that he be requested to consult with the President of the Society in regard to the return of the ship to the United States.

Dr. Hall's Report is as follows:

To the President and Directors of the A. C. S.

GENTLEMEN:

I beg leave to lay before you, in a tabular form, a brief abstract of the expenses and earnings of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens for the past year; the various items of the same having been transmitted in accounts current with the ship to the Financial Secretary of the Society, under dates of Dec. 19, 1860, and Dec. 20, 1861, with the vouchers therefor, to which I beg to refer you.

Report on the Ship.

It will be seen by inspection of the printed table herewith enclosed, that both the earnings and expenses of the last regular voyage of the ship, J, exceed those of any preceding—more nearly approximated by those of H. The increase in the earnings were caused mainly by the excess of home freight and passage money over other voyages, which augured well for the future. The increase in the expenses for this and the past voyage was caused by the very thorough repairs found necessary. A well built and well managed ship generally runs at little expense for repairs the first three years, at the end of which period a thorough overhauling is absolutely necessary. The standing rigging generally requires refitting, an entire gang of running rigging, and a new suit of sails must be furnished, more or less new spars are to be supplied, and that heavy expense of re-coppering and recaulking must be incurred. The ship may then be considered as fitted for another three years' service. To all these repairs our ship has been subjected the past year, and the charges therefor mainly embraced in voyages H and J.

The portage bill of voyage J stands much in advance of that of any preceding voyage, from the fact of the high rate of wages at the time of shipping the crew, and because the voyage was a long one, extending over five months, for the procurement of home freight.

The ship arrived in Baltimore from her last voyage to Liberia on the 5th of April, 1861. It was soon ascertained that few emigrants and but little freight could be secured for another voyage commencing at the usual time, and little prospect of any before the autumn. I proposed effecting a charter of the ship for the six months to come, rather than have her lie idle at the wharf, incurring at least one fourth per cent. expense of active service. The Executive Committee approved of the measure, and a very advantageous charter was, soon after the discharge of the vessel, effected for Londonderry, Ireland. The entire berths for emigrants were removed from between decks, the ballast discharged from the hold, and other requisite arrangements made for receiving a cargo of grain, incurring thereby, as will be seen on reference to the accounts of the voyage, very considerable expense. The ship commenced loading on the 18th, but was soon prohibited from receiving more grain by the acting authorities of the city. After a day's delay loading was again permitted, and again suspended per order. Then a written permission was obtained by the charterer, allowing the ship to load with grain and depart from port. Under this permit about one-third of her cargo was taken on board, when the loading was again prohibited, and the advance in the price of grain caused the shippers to desist from further efforts. It was then in our power to allow the ship to lie at the wharf and claim damages for the non-fulfillment of the terms of the charter-party, being secured by the cargo on board. And this course would most probably have been pursued had there not been reason to apprehend a seizure and possible destruction of the ship by irresponsible parties in temporary authority, assumed or otherwise. Under all the circumstances of the case, it was thought best to procure speedily what other freight we could, even at a low figure, and dispatch her for Londonderry, which was done on the 29th April.

She arrived at her port of destination May 23, and discharged her cargo, her freight bills amounting to little over \$5,000, instead of \$10,000, as promised by

Report on the Ship.

her charter-party. The question of prosecuting for damages has been considered, but by advice of counsel abandoned. On arrival at Londonderry the question at once arose as to the disposition of the ship after discharging. To return direct to the United States, as was intended, either with such freight as could be procured or in ballast, was by all considered extremely hazardous; the probability then being that the ocean would soon swarm with privateers and pirates; and this not without good reason, as previous to the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, many vessels even of large size, both sailers and steamers, were being fitted out in Liverpool for that business. After abandoning all ideas of this and of sale, which I entertained previous to the Queen's proclamation, the only alternative left was either to lay the ship up under the care of a keeper, or effect a charter to some port where there would be little likelihood of capture. In the former course considerable expense would of necessity be incurred. Two months' advance wages to officers and crew, or the equivalent one month's wages and passage home could be claimed. The expense of dock and harbor dues per month, the wages and board of ship-keeper, the insurance must continue, loss of interest on capital, and depreciation in value by time, the same as if in actual service. After giving the matter full consideration I decided upon effecting a charter, although freights were at a low ebb. Aided by the best advices I was able to obtain, I chartered the ship for a voyage from Newport, Mon., to Kertch, in the Black Sea, on account of the Russian government, and by another charter thence to another port in the Black Sea for loading, and back to the United Kingdom, or port on the Continent, both charters paying, as near as I could estimate, some £2,500, or from 10 to \$12,000, depending upon the ship's as yet untried capacity for carrying grain. These charter-parties I enclose herewith.

It was not until I had closed the business of the ship at Londonderry that I became fully sensible of the enormous port charges, petty exactions, and gross frauds to which an American vessel is subjected in English ports. In endeavor, as far as possible, to lessen all expenses, and staid on board the ship superintending her loading in Newport till she left the docks on the evening of July 17. By last advices from the master, under date of October 22, 1861, she was then at Kertch discharging.

On my return home I increased her insurance during her present voyage \$10,000, making \$30,000 in all, her full value at this time.

It will be seen by reference to the account that in accordance with the charter-party a part of the consideration of the charter out was advanced on clearing from Newport; and that this, together with the surplus proceeds of the voyage to Londonderry, were expended in fitting out the ship for the round voyage. In case no unfortunate impediment has prevented her prompt discharge and departure from Kertch, most likely she is now on her way to her port in Great Britain or on the Continent; her port of discharge being at the option of the charterers; but no doubt one in Ireland will be her destination, where I hope to hear of her arrival shortly. I would advise that on discharge she be ordered to return either on freight or on ballast direct to the port of Baltimore, in case she can arrive here in time for the 1st of May expedition; otherwise perhaps she might be permitted to take a paying freight to the West Indies or South

Report on the Ship.

America, not, however, so as to prevent her being home early in October, to be ready for our November expedition. On this point I would like instructions from the Board.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my regret that so great a responsibility was thrown upon me, and also that I pursued the course I did, as things have turned out this side the Atlantic ; but I did what I deemed for the best, under all the circumstances of the case, aided by the counsel of one of the best houses in Liverpool, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., and at no little personal inconvenience and sacrifice, and I only ask for that kind and lenient consideration I have ever experienced at the hands of the Executive and Directors of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES HALL, *Agent*.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1862.

A general summary of the expenses and earnings of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, for Voyage J.

Expenses.

Earnings.

1860 and 1861.		1860 and 1861.	
Portage Bill, covering Wages of Master, Officers, and Crew, the entire voyage	\$2,445 44	Freight out by sundry parties	570 19
Bills of Provisions laid in here for Emigrants, Cabin, and all hands	1,913 55	Do. do. by G. W. S. Hall & Co.	805 75
General Disbursement Bills in port, including Port and Custom house, and Port Charges, Towage and Pilotage in and out, Stevedores' Wages, Fuel, Water, Medicine, watching, and Wharfage, &c.	1,388 23	Passage money out by Epis. Miss. Soc.	350 00
Disbursements in Liberia, Port and Custom house charges, Light dues, Kroomen's wages, fresh Provisions, Vegetables, &c., &c.	1,945 46	Do. do. by a steerage emigrant	35 00
Repairs of Hull, Rigging, Spars, Boats, oars, &c.	2,221 52	Do. do. James Hall, out and home	350 00
Bill of Ship Chandlery, including Cordage, Boatswain's and Galley fixings, &c. &c.	963 12	Do. do. G. W. S. Hall & Co., for Jones	100 00
One half years insurance on the Ship	775 59	Freight out by the Am. Col. Society for emigrants and sundry parties	2,002 91
Half years salary of Agent, paid in freight, at \$1.50 per bbl. furnishd the Ship	750 00	Passage of Doctor Ealbeck	100 00
Balance of earnings over expenses	1,230 76	Passage of 59 adult Emigrants, at \$35	2,065 00
		Do. of 24 children, at \$17 50	420 00
		Sundry freights out, collected in Liberia	1,069 33
		Do. do. earned and paid on the coast	121 25
		Passage money do. do. do. do.	207 00
		Sundry stores and Boat sold in Liberia	287 48
		Passage money home	1,332 50
		Freight home, by sundry parties	176 17
		Freight home by G. W. S. Hall & Co.	2,741 00
	\$12,733 58		\$2,210 94
			4,587 91
			5,934 73
			\$12,733 58

January 1, 1862.

JAMES HALL, Agent.

*A General Summary of expenses paid for the voyage of the Ship
M. C. Stevens, to the Black Sea.*

<i>Expenses paid in Newport, Mon.</i>			
Portage Bill, advance to officers and crew, and to Master for expenses in the Dardenelles,	£ s. d.		
	151 6 8		
Repairs, making new rudder, sails, &c.,	161 19 10		
Provisions for the voyage, and chandlery,	159 2 3		
Port charges, Pilotage, and towing in and out, Light and dock dues, stevedores, Consul's charges, &c.,	129 3 2		
<i>Incidentals</i> —Brokerage on Charter,	82 15 6		
Insurance on advances,	19 11 8		
Personal expenses, after leaving the Ship, home,	37 0 0		
Notary's fees, coaling, chronometer, stamps, &c. &c.,	10 3 7		
	751 2 8	\$3,343 02	
Charges paid since sailing, in Baltimore:—Half pay due bills for Master and officers,		335 00	
Premium on additional insurance of 10,000 at 7½ per cent.,		751 00	
Properly chargeable to this voyage one-half of salary paid by freight in voyage J,		750 00	
		\$5,179 02	
Received on Charter to the Black Sea in Newport, cash of charterers,		\$2,266 02	
The balance in suspense.			

JAMES HALL, Agent.

January 1, 1862.

A Summary of the Earnings and Expenses of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, in Voyage to Londonderry.

Expenses.

Earnings.

April, 1861.		May, 1861.	
Bills paid in Baltimore—		Entire amount received for freight	\$5,367 72
Provisions for the voyage out,	\$363 26		
Portage Bill, advance to master, Officers and crew,	538 32		
Expenses peculiar to the voyage, as discharging			
ballast, removing berths, fitting up bins for			
grain, Broker's com., &c.	507 33		
General Disbursements, as Port and Custom-			
house charges, Towing, Pilotage, Stevedores,			
and Chandlery	1,104 89		
Repairs, a new mast, boats, &c.	947 98		
<i>Expenses in Londonderry.</i>			
	£ s. d.		
Officers and Crew	31 0 6		
Fresh Provisions and Vegetables used in port . .	12 13 7		
Contingent and incidental, Attorney, notary, &c. .	11 12 0		
Port Charges, Towage, and Pilotage in and out,			
Light duty, dock dues, watchman, &c., &c. .	149 12 8		
		910 61	
		4,372 39	
		995 33	
Balance of Earnings over Expenses		\$5,367 72	5,367 72

JAMES HALL, *Agent.*

January 1, 1862.

Officers.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney, as Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, reported (Messrs. Gregory and Delano concurring) that they had examined the statement of bonds, stocks, and other securities, and found them correct, and also the entries and vouchers for cash receipts and payments, and find them correct and authenticated by the Chairman of the Executive Committee as required by the Board.

The Committee have also examined the report and accounts of Dr. James Hall, agent of the ship M. C. Stevens, and recommend that they take their usual course before the Executive Committee, and be published in the minutes with the Annual Report.

The Report was, on motion, accepted and adopted.

Hon. Mr. Gregory, as Chairman of the Special Committee on the nomination of Officers of the Board for the ensuing year, reported the following :

Corresponding Secretary,
Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer,
Rev. WM. McLAIN, D. D.

Travelling Secretary,
Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

Executive Committee,
HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,
JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, ESQ.,
WM. GUNTON, ESQ.,
Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.,
Hon. PETER PARKER,
Hon. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON,
Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee be accepted and approved, and the Officers named elected.

On motion, the Board, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., took a recess to call upon the President of the United States.

Adjournment.

12½ o'clock, P. M.

The Board having returned from their visit to the President of the United States, resumed their session.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a Report, which was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society and the Minutes of the Board, be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Mr. Gregory,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretary, for the admirable manner in which he has discharged his duties at the present session.

On putting this motion, the President took occasion to express his own sense of the value of the Secretary's services, not only upon this occasion, but whenever it was in his power, here or elsewhere, to promote the interests of the cause of Colonization: which remarks the Board requested should be placed upon the minutes.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gurley, it was

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board be presented to the President of the Society for the very able and impartial manner in which he has presided during the present session.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The Board united in Prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, and, on motion, adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

WM. COPPINGER,

Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,
From January 1, to December 31, 1861.

		DR.	CR.
1 Balances,		\$52,269 34	\$40,835 66
47 Legacies,	\$16,799 36	.	552 11
50 Emigrants,	5,247 28	.	5,016 00
53 Office expenses,	91 00	.	6,200 96
55 Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, . .	13,818 47	.	5,282 39
59 Colony of Liberia,	1,640 00	.	4,731 50
75 Transportation of "Key West Africans,"	16,634 93	.	750 19
77 Support of 3 "Kiddy Africans," .	8 00	.	
77 Do. Key West Africans,	33,992 83	.	
77 Do. Congo Africans,	2,736 40	.	
79 Colonization Building,	567 65	.	8,028 42
81 African Repository,	275 75	.	1,764 68
91 Profit and loss,	12,585 73	.	50 06
96 Donations,	6,415 07	.	559 66
103 Rent account,	1,387 40	112,199 97	761 55
49 Expense account,	3,906 47
58 Contingent expenses,	5 50
100 New Jersey settlement,	2,305 89
		164,469 31	90,851 61
Balances due by the Society,		15,623 65	
Balances due to the Society,	\$78,174 50		
89 Cash on hand,	11,067 42		29,241 92
		\$180,092 96	180,092 96